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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ASSOCIATED COMMITTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CONTROL
OF
TUBERCULOSIS.

ARTHUR T. CABOT, M.D., *Chairman.*
THOMAS F. HARRINGTON, M.D., *Secretary.*
JOHN B. HAWES 2d, M.D., *Corresponding Secretary.*

JULY, 1908

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN.

It seems appropriate in this year when the International Tuberculosis Congress is held in Washington to make a complete and somewhat detailed account of the active public work carried on by the medical profession of Massachusetts against tuberculosis.

The work of the Associated Committees is no longer in an experimental stage, but is able to show important results both in a greatly increased interest and enthusiasm among medical men throughout the State and in a remarkable growth of associations and committees devoted to the active work of the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

In the last year's report it was pointed out that the tuberculosis exhibit was an effective means of arousing a community to a degree of interest to open the way for the formation of *Anti-tuberculosis Societies, clinics and classes*.

This work so successful in the previous year has been vigorously pushed forward during the seven months that have elapsed since the appearance of our last report.

Fifteen (or more) such Societies have now been formed in the various cities of the State, and many places that have not yet organized Societies have committees in other Societies that have interested themselves in anti-tuberculosis work. Many places now have visiting nurses whose duties include the proper hygienic teaching of tuberculous patients and their families.

Much remains to be done in this line, and I would urge all members of our Committees and all Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society to encourage and aid the visit-

ing nurses throughout the State in a thorough understanding of this part of their work.

I would call your attention particularly to the report of the Suffolk District Committee, for in that report is clearly set forth the great value of this visitation by nurses in the homes of the patients.

It is becoming more and more the custom to employ nurses in connection with school inspection, and we should use our influence to promote this enlightened effort, and to bring it about that the nurses thus employed shall be thoroughly instructed in regard to the tuberculosis problem, to the end that they may use their opportunities for the discovery and proper treatment of incipient cases.

Day Camps. The success which has attended the day camp started three years ago by the Boston Association has stimulated other efforts in the same direction.

The House of the Good Samaritan also has demonstrated the possibilities for good work in this direction even in the rather confined quarters of a suburban hospital.

Both of these enterprises have been successful both in effecting great improvement in many patients and in demonstrating that this may be accomplished at small expense. In fact the day camp has shown itself to be the most economical way of reaching and effectively helping tuberculous patients.

A year ago Lowell started a day camp, and within the past twelve months Cambridge, Springfield, Holyoke, Salem, Lawrence, Lynn, New Bedford, Brookline, Woburn and Clinton have followed.

Braintree, Newton, Haverhill, Quincy and Northampton are planning for work of this sort.

It is especially fitting that day camps should be established near crowded factory towns. The medical men practising in manufacturing places should make every effort to interest mill owners and other employers of labor in the establishment of camps.

Those public-spirited citizens who are able and willing to aid work of this sort are often deterred because they see no efficient person or organization ready to undertake it with good assurance of carrying it through successfully.

Our Committees should turn their best efforts to stimulating and organizing this sort of work, and they may be sure that a good day camp will bring in its train class instruction and home visitation by nurse and by friendly visitor and will do much to bring the tuberculosis work in their neighborhoods under proper control.

Factory Inspection. It is in the manufacturing towns too that measures should be taken to secure efficient inspection of factories and work shops.

This is perhaps best accomplished by enlisting the services of the foremen and forewomen in the various rooms.

They are in daily contact with their people and are thus able to know when one of the operators is losing flesh and strength or is showing a cough. They can then see to it that the doctor makes an examination. The cases of consumption that they thus discover will be in the early stages, and will be curable. In this way cases will be saved that would, if let alone, presently become incurable.

In order to arouse interest among the foremen and work people, lectures should be arranged in which it should be clearly shown that the salvation of a consumptive is possible only when his plight is discovered and proper treatment begun early.

Registration. While the laws have been now made explicit and require registration, still the reporting of cases is by no means as general as it should be. This law is one which will not be rigidly enforced until the community demands it. It is the duty of our Committees to use all efforts to bring about a general observance of this regulation.

Registration should not lead to any disagreeable publicity and the public should be constantly informed of this in-

tention. Until we have honest registration we shall be greatly handicapped in our work.

Disinfection after death or removal of a tuberculous patient should be compulsory. At present in many places it is only done upon request. Disinfection after death could easily be made compulsory and should immediately follow the receipt of the Certificate of Death.

Until we have proper registration it will be difficult to carry out disinfection after removal of the patient in all cases.

Whenever a patient enters a public institution, however, the nature of the illness becomes known and disinfection should be insisted upon.

The reports from different parts of the State show quite clearly that wherever the physicians get together and intelligently plan a scheme of work against tuberculosis, they find the community ready to aid them both by active co-operation and by financial aid.

The Federation of Woman's Clubs has taken an active interest in this subject during the past year, and are eager to help forward the fight against tuberculosis.

They have held large anti-tuberculosis meetings in various parts of the State, and have thus greatly helped to arouse interest and to forward the campaign of education. Their aid should be sought in all such efforts, and also in the practical work of organizing help for the sick.

I would finally urge the members of the Association to enlist the young medical men in this cause. Give them opportunities to start clinics, classes and day camps.

In small communities encourage them to carry out enlightened home treatment in the scattered cases that occur.

Ignorant patients will not live out of doors, will not rest, will not eat wisely, unless they are closely followed and constantly encouraged by some one with both knowledge and enthusiasm.

This is the field for young men, and every patient helped painstakingly and laboriously back out of death to life marks a higher achievement than many of the loudly applauded triumphs of modern surgery.

At the annual meeting of our Committees, Dr. Alfred Worcester of Waltham made a strong plea for a thorough study of the difficult problem of providing suitable work for recovered cases.

The obstacles to be overcome in this effort are of two sorts. First, the need for light work in the open air or in thoroughly hygienic surroundings is obvious.

Secondly, the prejudices of employers against consumptives must be considered, and as far as is proper must be overcome.

A special Committee will consider this question and will report later.

In the meantime we should all use our best efforts to overcome unreasonable prejudice against employment of consumptives, and should inculcate the teaching that a cured consumptive who has learned to take proper care of himself is in no way a danger to those who associate with him.

At the end of this report will be found a list of those places in the State in which active work is being carried on, with a brief statement of the agencies at work in each place. Most of the organizations mentioned are doing intelligent and active work. It is to be feared that some are comparatively inactive. But we may hope and expect, I think, that even these last will be stimulated by the success of the more efficient organizations and will do constantly better and better work. To this end we must give our best thought and energy.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Foreword.

THE Massachusetts Medical Society is the only State medical society which has within its organization and under its complete jurisdiction an association of physicians for the specific purpose of dealing with tuberculosis. It is now admitted generally that the growth and the extension of organizations having for their aim the prevention and the control of tuberculosis require as a first essential the co-operation and guidance of the medical profession. Already the fear has been expressed that the anti-tuberculosis propaganda is in danger of being pushed to a degree bordering upon a state of phthisiophobia among the laity. Such a view can never prevail where the physicians in the community are organized against tuberculosis and stand ready to lead the laity in the various economic and humanitarian movements against this disease. Because the members of the Massachusetts Medical Society have been thus organized, and because the experience of these committees may serve perhaps as an aid to other societies about to undertake this work, it seems opportune to present a short sketch of the plan and the organization of these committees.

Organization.

During the year 1905-1906, the President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, visited the various district societies under his jurisdiction and urged the several districts to appoint committees for the consideration of the causes, prevention and control of tuberculosis ;

with the further suggestion that these local committees could later form themselves into a general State committee. Each district medical society appointed a committee for the above named purpose, and a congress of these committees was held on June 12, 1906, at the new Harvard Medical School, Boston. A tentative plan of organization of the Associated Committees was effected. Dr. Arthur T. Cabot was elected Chairman, and Dr. Thomas F. Harrington was elected Secretary. It was voted that each district committee make a report to the General Secretary, and that these reports be edited and published for distribution among the members of all the committees throughout the State. This report was issued in October, 1906, and furnished abundant information to justify the necessity for active work on the part of the profession in opposing the spread of tuberculosis. The reports of some districts served as stimulating examples to other districts; each pointed out some particular line of activity along which progress might be made. During the succeeding year an unprecedented activity of both the profession and the public was manifested against tuberculosis. Cities and towns formed anti-tuberculosis associations, public exhibitions were held in many sections of the State, literature was distributed widely, special State legislation concerning registration and notification was enacted, and a State appropriation was made for the erection of three sanatoria for the tuberculous. These various activities are all fully detailed in earlier reports and need not be presented here. It is proper, however, to note that at the annual meeting of The Massachusetts Medical Society, in June, 1907, a symposium on tuberculosis formed a part of the regular programme, at which the section on surgery and the section on medicine joined the section on tuberculosis. The State Medical Society showed its interest in the work by voting to the Associated Committees the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) to defray the expenses of issuing a second annual report.

In this report the chairman thus summed up the work :—

"We are entering on our third year with added hope and confidence. The State of Massachusetts is aroused and is wisely and strongly supporting the medical profession in the campaign against tuberculosis.

"We must accept and discharge the trust.

"What are the steps we should take in the coming year? What are the first important things to be done?

"In the first place we should use our best efforts to see that registration is generally observed.

"We should see to it that efficient disinfection is carried out after death or removal.

"We should further the formation and effective work of Anti-tuberculosis Societies.

"We should establish clinics and classes and should encourage and assist manufacturers to properly care for their operatives.

"We should push forward the campaign of education by lectures, by exhibitions and by the careful instruction of patients both in clinics, classes and in private practice.

"With diligence in these endeavors we may expect to report further advances in our next annual report."

The annual meeting of the Council was held in Boston, June 9, 1908.

The following plan of permanent organization was adopted :—

ARTICLE I. This Association is made up of committees appointed by the various District Societies for the Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis.

ARTICLE II. The Council of the Associated Committees shall consist of the Chairmen of the various District Committees; and the Chairman, Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary of the Associated Committees, *ex officio*.

ARTICLE III. The Council shall meet each year immediately before the annual meeting of the Associated Committees; shall elect officers for the ensuing year; and shall transact such other business as is brought before them.

ARTICLE IV. The officers to be chosen annually shall be a Chairman, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and an Executive Committee to consist of the Chairman, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, *ex-officiis*, and three other members of the Council to be chosen by ballot. The Chairman, Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary need not be members of their respective District Committees.

ARTICLE V. Meetings of the Council:—

Besides the Annual Meeting provided for above, the Council shall meet at any time when called together by the Chairman.

The Chairman shall call a meeting at any time when requested, in writing, to do so by three members of the Council.

ARTICLE VI. The Executive Committee shall prepare the programme for the Annual Meeting and shall meet as often as is necessary for carrying out the general purposes of the Association.

The officers elected in accordance with the above plan were:—

Chairman, Dr. ARTHUR T. CABOT, Boston.

Secretary, Dr. THOMAS F. HARRINGTON, Boston.

Corresponding Secretary, Dr. JOHN B. HAWES 2d, Boston.

Executive Committee:—Drs. Arthur T. Cabot, Thomas F. Harrington, John B. Hawes 2d, *ex-officiis*, Dr. Henry Jackson, Boston, Dr. Alfred Worcester, Waltham, Dr. H. Lincoln Chase, Brookline.

The Council voted to request the Council of the Massachusetts Medical Society to appropriate the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for expenses of the Associated Committees on Tuberculosis for the ensuing year. Also, that the report for 1908, to the number of 5000, be issued for distribution to each member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, as well as at the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington, in October, 1908.

The third Annual Meeting of the Associated Committees was held June 9, 1908, at Boston.

The above action of the Council was read, after which papers were presented as follows :—

"The Necessity of Disinfection after Death or the Removal of Tuberculous Patients," by Dr. Henry Jackson, Boston.

"Home and District Care of the Tuberculous," by Dr. Arthur K. Stone, Boston.

"The Necessity for a Commission to Suggest Suitable Employment for the Cured Cases of Tuberculosis," by Dr. Alfred Worcester, Waltham.

These papers with their discussions appear in the Transactions of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

The following motion, offered by Dr. Worcester, was adopted unanimously :—

"That the Chairman be requested to secure the services of a State Commission consisting of representative men and women of the state to study and to report upon the question of suitable employment of the tuberculous."

In the succeeding pages will be found reports from the District Committees, together with valuable data concerning each district, which have been collected by the State Commission on Tuberculosis. The reported statistics fall far below the actual number of cases calculated from the recorded deaths.

The altitude given in each instance is taken from the Dictionary of Altitudes issued by the United States Geological Survey, 1906, Department of the Interior. Whenever possible the Weather Bureau elevation is given ; in all other cases the elevation determined by the railroad levels was the one selected. The population is based upon the 1905 census.

Massachusetts has 32 cities and 329 towns. These are divided into eighteen medical districts, each having its own organization as a unit in the State Society.

The accompanying map shows the medical districts of the state as well as the location of members of the committees on tuberculosis.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

BARNSTABLE DISTRICT.

(Established May 28, 1840.)

COMMITTEE.

H. B. HART, East Dennis.	L. A. PEASE, Hyannis.
ERNEST OSBORNE, West Dennis.	J. P. NICKERSON, West Harwich.
C. W. MILLIKEN, Barnstable.	C. J. SMYSER, Harwich.
R. H. FAUNCE, Sandwich.	L. A. CROCKER, Brewster.
S. F. HASKINS, Cotuit.	S. T. DAVIS, Orleans.
J. H. HIGGINS, Marston's Mills.	L. F. MACKENZIE, Wellfleet.
W. D. KENNEY, Osterville.	M. P. CAMPBELL, Provincetown.
S. H. SEARS, Yarmouth Port.	

This medical district is composed of fifteen towns with an aggregate population of about twenty-eight thousand. None of these towns have a population of five thousand, and all are free from the vexatious problems incidental to city life with its tenement-house conditions, impure milk, etc. The climate is salubrious, and noted for its remarkable evenness of temperature. Located on a peninsula, with a surface covered with undulations varying in height from thirty-two feet at Provincetown to one hundred and twenty-four feet at Brewster, the whole district is subject to wind and sand storms not met with in any other part of the State. The principal industries found here are fisheries, salt-making, and cranberry cultivation. The district is an agricultural community, and, while free from the debilitating influences incidental to manufacturing occupations, nevertheless it is confronted with problems in anti-tuberculosis work no less important.

The people are scattered, and have little opportunity for organized work or concerted co-operation, consequently any movement must necessarily be more or less of a personal or independent character. The practising physician in such a community, consequently, becomes an even more important factor than in larger centres of population. The great element of danger in communities such as this is that houses built many years ago, and inhabited continuously, often with generations of tuberculous persons, are foci of infection, and seldom, if ever, receive any disinfection. The committee representing this district made this factor the object of their attack during the past year, laying special stress upon the dangers of promiscuous spitting and the necessity for registration and disinfection.

Its report says, "The district has succeeded in having the Boards of Health of the various towns place tuberculosis among the contagious diseases, and we are getting more care displayed in the attention paid to the premises after death or removal of a patient." The necessity for a hospital in south-eastern Massachusetts includes the needs of this district. Patients from here wishing to enter Rutland are forced to go to Fall River or one of the other examining stations, often at the cost of much physical strength as well as money. There are no hospital facilities within the district. A recent canvass of Barnstable County showed fifty-four cases of tuberculosis, twenty-seven of which were in the town of Barnstable (Report Special Commission on Tuberculosis, January, 1907). It is interesting to note that one of the committee writes, "The thing which has done most to awaken interest in the prevention of tuberculosis in this community is two patients who were at Rutland, and who have come home with the ideas learned there."

BERKSHIRE DISTRICT.

(Established October 7, 1807.)

COMMITTEE.

GEORGE L. RICE, North Adams.	W. W. SCOFIELD, Dalton.
ALFREDA B. WITHINGTON, Pittsfield.	E. E. MATHER, Williamstown.
F. S. COOLIDGE, Pittsfield.	L. A. JONES, North Adams.
HENRY COLT, Pittsfield.	H. E. STOCKWELL, Stockbridge.
J. F. A. ADAMS, Pittsfield.	A. T. WAKEFIELD, Sheffield.

Berkshire County occupies the whole western border of the State, and comprises the cities of North Adams and Pittsfield and thirty towns with a population amounting to about ninety-eight thousand. Its altitude is the greatest in the State, reaching as high as three thousand five hundred feet at Greylock Mount, while the cities of North Adams and Pittsfield are over one thousand feet above the sea. A large number of cases of tuberculosis go to this district for the purpose of securing the supposed benefit from high altitude. The State census shows that there were here in November, 1906, two hundred and ten cases in the incipient, advanced, and far-advanced stages of the disease. The only hospital accommodation available is a private sanatorium at Pittsfield which accommodates eight or ten patients. The House of Mercy Hospital at Pittsfield does not receive tuberculous patients. The great majority of the cases are such that hospital treatment is not needed. This makes the necessity for educational methods of combating the spread of the disease most essential. A public exhibition has been held at Pittsfield and at North Adams, and an Anti-tuberculosis Society has been formed at Pittsfield, which is making arrangements for the services of a dispensary and district nurse. At North Adams the co-operation of the Women's Club has resulted in securing a district nurse who includes

tuberculosis cases in her work. The Board of Health of Lee has issued to all the voters of that town a notice emphasizing the dangers of tuberculosis as an infectious disease, and instruction is given to every reported case on the value of proper personal hygienic surroundings, suitable diet, ventilation, and open-air exercise. At Williamstown circulars of information have been distributed, registration is observed, and disinfection is carried out.

This whole district offers exceptional opportunities for tent life as a curative factor in tuberculosis. "Seemingly, the greatest need at present is to secure increasing co-operation on the part of physicians, so that all cases, especially early cases, shall be promptly reported, and that each case shall be carefully looked up from a hygienic point of view."

BRISTOL NORTH DISTRICT.

(Established May 3, 1849.)

COMMITTEE.

S. D. PRESBRY, Taunton.	W. O. HEWITT, Attleboro.
F. A. HUBBARD, Taunton.	H. S. KILBY, North Attleboro.
H. B. BAKER, South Dighton.	W. C. ADAMS, East Taunton.
F. E. TILDEN, North Easton.	C. A. BRIGGS, Assonet.
W. H. ALLEN, Mansfield.	H. W. MILLER, Taunton.
A. M. ROUND, Norton.	

This district is made up of the city of Taunton and thirteen towns with an aggregate population of about sixty-two thousand, fully half of which is confined to Taunton. The altitude ranges from forty feet at Taunton to one hundred and sixty-nine feet at Mansfield. The work outlined in the 1907 report has been continued in this district. The Attleboro Board of Health has suggested the

formation of an Anti-tuberculosis Association. This board has started a card index of registration of every case of pulmonary tuberculosis. Each case is visited, and the necessary data obtained direct; literature is supplied, and sputum boxes furnished. Disinfection after death or removal is carried out. At Easton systematic nurse visitation has been established. At Taunton the Tuberculosis Exhibit has been held, at which the Women's Christian Temperance Union co-operated. Literature was distributed, lectures given, and special instruction offered. It has been estimated that there are approximately one hundred and sixty cases of tuberculosis in its various stages in this district. There are no hospital facilities in this district for the tuberculous.

BRISTOL SOUTH DISTRICT.

(Established April 3, 1839.)

COMMITTEE.

C. A. PRATT, New Bedford.	J. H. GIFFORD, Fall River.
J. C. PITTA, New Bedford.	G. L. RICHARDS, Fall River.
J. U. PAQUIN, New Bedford.	A. W. BUCK, Fall River.

Besides the cities of Fall River and New Bedford there are eighteen towns included in this district, which comprises also the county of Dukes. There is a population of about one hundred and twenty thousand. The altitude is highest at Fall River (two hundred feet).

This district is one of the most active of all districts in fighting tuberculosis. The example of Fall River and New Bedford has been helpful to the towns and villages throughout the district. At Fall River the Board of Health en-

forces notification of all cases of tuberculosis, and employs disinfection in all premises where the tuberculous have died or vacated. The city erected shacks near its hospital for the use of tuberculous patients. The committee of the district medical society offered suggestions for the improvement of the construction of these shacks, as well as for the bettering of the situation of the patients. Plans are now ready and a site purchased for the erection of a modern hospital for contagious diseases, including tuberculosis. The estimated cost of this hospital is from seventy to eighty thousand dollars. When this institution is completed, all the tuberculous will be cared for there. An active Anti-tuberculosis Association has been formed at Fall River, and a visiting nurse secured. The University Club has voted to make the study of tuberculosis one of its functions. The local press has aided greatly the propaganda, and several special articles have appeared in print which have done much to foster public interest. At New Bedford an Anti-tuberculosis Association has been formed, an exhibit held, and an Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association started, which now supplies two nurses. The Portuguese League of Assistance to the Consumptives has a Day Camp, and is doing excellent work for this part of the population. The report of 1906 contains a detailed account of the organization of this league. Factory and workshop inspection is much needed in this district. The last census showed 115 cases of tuberculosis at Fall River, and 178 cases at New Bedford.

ESSEX NORTH DISTRICT.

(Established October 6, 1841.)

COMMITTEE.

W. J. SULLIVAN, Lawrence.	J. E. BRYANT, Haverhill.
F. B. FLANDERS, Lawrence.	E. H. NOYES, Newburyport.
F. W. KENNEDY, Lawrence.	R. D. HAMILTON, Newburyport.
I. J. CLARKE, Haverhill.	J. A. FITZ HUGH, Amesbury.
F. B. PIERCE, Haverhill.	

This is a very important district, comprising, as it does, the cities of Lawrence, Haverhill, and Newburyport, with thirteen adjacent towns, the aggregate population of which is about one hundred and sixty-four thousand. The altitudes are fifty-one feet at Lawrence, thirty-five at Haverhill, and thirty-nine feet at Newburyport. The most active work in this district is that at Lawrence and at Haverhill. At Haverhill an Anti-tuberculosis Association has been formed, a tuberculosis exhibit with an attendance of forty-five hundred has been held, a special nurse for the tuberculous is maintained, and a dispensary for tuberculosis examinations and treatment has been established. At Lawrence an Anti-tuberculosis Association has been formed; special classes for instruction meet once a week at the Lawrence General Hospital; a Day Camp has been opened; a district nurse appointed; and the tuberculosis exhibit has been held. The number of cases of tuberculosis reported include 33 at Amesbury, 15 at Andover, 99 at Haverhill, 170 at Lawrence, 11 at Merrimack, 58 at Newburyport. Andover has an anti-tuberculosis committee, a tuberculosis nurse has been appointed, and the town has the privilege of sending its cases to the Day Camp at Lawrence.

ESSEX SOUTH DISTRICT.

(Established June 7, 1804.)

COMMITTEE.

FRANK S. ATWOOD, Salem.
P. C. PROCTOR, Gloucester.
F. E. STONE, Lynn.
H. K. FOSTER, Peabody.

H. J. HALL, Marblehead.
H. E. SEARS, Beverly.
G. E. MCARTHUR, Ipswich.
F. W. BALDWIN, Danvers.

This district is composed of Beverly, Gloucester, Lynn, Salem, and fifteen towns, and has a population of two hundred and seventeen thousand. The point of highest altitude is at Gloucester, fifty-two feet above the sea-level. The foci of the greatest number of cases of tuberculosis within this district are: Danvers, 31 cases; Gloucester, 29 cases; Lynn, 145 cases; Peabody, 30 cases; and Salem, 63 cases.

The active work of the committee representing this district reported in our report of 1907 continues. At Gloucester an Anti-tuberculosis Association has been formed and the public exhibit held. At Lynn the exhibit has been held, an Anti-tuberculosis Association has been formed, and classes for instruction in tuberculosis meet twice a week. A Day Camp has also been established under these auspices. At Marblehead a Visiting Nurse Association has been established, and at Salem the Tuberculosis Committee of the Associated Charities has established a class for instruction and a Day Camp in connection with the Salem Hospital. The exhibit has been held at Salem.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT.

(Established May 27, 1851.)

COMMITTEE.**JOHN W. CRAM**, Colerain.**F. J. CANEDY**, Shelburne Falls.**N. P. WOOD**, Northfield.**C. G. TROW**, Sunderland.**CHARLES F. CANEDY**, Greenfield.**C. L. UPTON**, Shelburne Falls.

There are no cities included in the twenty-seven localities comprising this district. The largest towns are Greenfield, with a population of nine thousand; Montague, seven thousand; Orange, fifty-five hundred; and Deerfield and Northfield, each two thousand. The towns of Greenfield and Shelburne Falls are over two hundred feet above sea-level, while Becket Mountain at Rowe in this district is more than twenty-two hundred feet in altitude. Seventy-seven cases of tuberculosis are reported from this district. Nothing in the line of anti-tuberculosis work has been reported from this district.

HAMPDEN DISTRICT.

(Established May 28, 1840.)

COMMITTEE.**H. C. EMERSON**, Springfield.**H. C. MARTIN**, Springfield.**L. J. GIBBS**, Chicopee Falls.**G. H. JAMES**, Westfield.**C. A. ALLEN**, Holyoke.

This district has a total population of more than one hundred and seventy-five thousand. It includes the cities of Chicopee, Holyoke, and Springfield, and nineteen towns. Westfield has the highest altitude in the district, one hundred and forty-nine feet.

The active interest started a year ago in this district

continues. The registration of cases has been much more general in the cities and to some extent in the towns than was the case one year ago, and physicians and health authorities take more interest in reporting and following up cases of tuberculosis.

In the early part of 1907 an Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis was formed at Holyoke, and a considerable amount of interest has been manifested in that city. Physicians have given talks to the teachers of all the public schools on the necessity of stamping out the disease, and have distributed thousands of school cards with facts about tuberculosis printed thereon. The tuberculosis exhibit belonging to the Boston Association was in Holyoke for one week, and lectures were given every evening. During the winter, a class has been held once a week, and during the year the Holyoke Association has had the supervision of forty-five patients. In May 1908, a Day Camp for tuberculous patients was established by this association.

In November, 1907, the Springfield Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis formed a class which has met during the winter. The association has been incorporated and many active measures are under way. A Day Camp has been established and opened with five patients. During the spring a large whist party was given for the benefit of the association, and in many ways the interest in the work of controlling the spread of this disease has been fostered. The Day Camp of the Springfield Association makes no charge to the patients during this first year, and receives cases from Springfield and the surrounding towns.

The number of cases of tuberculosis reported from this district include 14 from both Chicopee and from Chester, 168 from Holyoke, 21 from Palmer, and 199 from Springfield.

HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT.

(Established October 5, 1831.)

COMMITTEE.

ALBERT M. BELDEN, Northampton.	H. G. ROCKWELL, Amherst.
J. G. HANSON, Northampton.	E. D. WILLIAMS, Easthampton.
E. W. BROWN, Northampton.	J. E. HAYES, Chesterfield.
M. W. PEARSON, Ware.	

Northampton with a population of about twenty thousand is the only city in the group of twenty-three communities forming this district. The total population is fifty-eight thousand. At Ware the altitude reaches nearly five hundred feet, while at Northampton it is one hundred and twenty-four feet. Much good active work is being done by the committee representing this district. At Northampton the Tuberculosis Exhibit was held in November, 1907, and had an attendance of over 5,000. This resulted in the formation of an Anti-tuberculosis Association which has a membership of 100. A district nurse has been engaged, and a tuberculosis class formed which meets at Carnegie Hall every Thursday evening. A circular of instruction has been prepared for distribution, and the women's clubs of the city have co-operated in furnishing funds for carrying on this work. The Board of Health is active, and has issued instructions to the physicians relative to the compulsory notification of cases of tuberculosis. Disinfection is carried out, schools and workshops are inspected. The chairman of the committee concludes his report thus: "The line of work which would meet the conditions best here, I think, is to push what we already have started, and get people interested in making hospital provision for tuberculous cases." At Ware the Tuberculosis Exhibit was held March 21-23, 1908, and was largely attended. A District Nurse Association

does good work in tuberculous cases. There are no hospital facilities in this district for cases of tuberculosis. The census showed that there were 82 cases in this district. Of these, 37 were located at Northampton, 18 at Ware, 8 at Hatfield, and 7 at Belchertown.

MIDDLESEX EAST DISTRICT.

(Established October 2, 1850.)

COMMITTEE.

GEORGE F. DOW, Reading.	H. A. GALE, Winchester.
RICHARD DUTTON, Wakefield.	F. E. PARK, Stoneham.
W. H. KELLEHER, Woburn.	C. W. HARLOW, Melrose Highlands.
R. R. STRATTON, Melrose.	

This district is made up of Woburn and the towns of Burlington, Melrose, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, and Winchester. The population is over sixty-two thousand. Stoneham has an altitude of 147 feet, the highest in the district. One hundred and sixty-two cases of tuberculosis have been reported from this district. Of these 54 are at Melrose, 26 at Reading, 39 at Wakefield, and 22 at Woburn. The committee at Woburn, under Dr. William H. Kelleher, is doing good work. The local medical society has secured a location and collected funds sufficient to open a Day Camp. A District Nurse Association has been formed. The Board of Health fumigates after a death or removal of a tuberculous person. At Winchester a District Nurse Association has been established. At Wakefield lectures have been given before the Ladies' Club and before the Catholic Club, a Tuberculosis Committee formed, cards distributed and articles written for the local press, and school

inspection has been inaugurated. Sidewalk spitting has been prohibited, and disinfection after death has been made compulsory in the new Board of Health regulations.

There are no hospital accommodations for the tuberculous of this district.

MIDDLESEX NORTH DISTRICT.

(Established October 2, 1844.)

COMMITTEE.

C. E. SIMPSON, Lowell.	W. J. SLEEPER, Westford.
R. E. BELL, Lowell.	J. H. NICHOLS, Tewksbury.
LEONARD HUNTRESS, Lowell.	G. A. HARLOW, Tyngsboro.
J. E. LAMOUREUX, Lowell.	AMASA HOWARD, Chelmsford.
DEMOSTHENES GENERALIS, Lowell.	M. A. BUCK, Billerica.

Lowell with a population of about ninety-five thousand composes the bulk of the district which includes the fourteen surrounding towns. The highest point in the district is at Groton, which has an altitude of 333 feet. Lowell is 100 feet above the sea-level. The Lowell General Hospital has established accommodation for 28 tuberculous patients on grounds connected with the hospital. These patients remain in the camp day and night and are under regular hospital régime. The Associated Charities maintain a district nurse who gives attention to cases of tuberculosis. The Woman's Club is considering the problem of assisting the local medical committee in supporting a class and dispensary. The local Board of Health has posted "spitting" notices in public places. It has issued instructions against overcrowding and bad ventilation in tenements. These have been printed in the French, Greek, Polish, and Italian languages. The chairman of the Board of Health writes: "In case

of death from tuberculosis or in all cases of removal known to the board, a notice is sent stating that the board will fumigate, if this is desired. Undoubtedly, at an early date fumigation as well as a thorough antiseptic scrubbing of the premises will be insisted upon in all cases." During the year 1907 there were 135 examinations of sputum made by the Board of Health as compared with 137 and 140 in 1906 and 1905, respectively.

At the State Hospital at Tewksbury special provisions are made for advanced cases as well as for mild and incipient cases. The annual report of that institution is to contain a detailed account of the work being done there. The last census gives 197 cases at Tewksbury. Lowell is said to have 247 cases. The town of Groton has established a District Nurse Association. At Pepperell the Woman's Club has furnished a visiting nurse.

MIDDLESEX SOUTH DISTRICT.

(Established October 2, 1850.)

COMMITTEE.

ALFRED WORCESTER, Waltham.	F. L. MORSE, Somerville.
F. M. SHERMAN, West Newton.	L. F. SISE, Medford.
ALLEN GREENWOOD, Waltham.	L. B. CLARK, Waverley.
H. D. CHADWICK, Waltham.	W. W. WALCOTT, Natick.
E. A. ANDREWS, Newton Centre.	L. F. PLAYSE, Hopkinton.
E. A. DARLING, Cambridge.	N. M. HUNTER, Hudson.
C. E. PRICE, Malden.	W. S. RICHARDSON, Marlboro.
L. M. PALMER, So. Framingham.	N. C. B. HAVILAND, Holliston.
F. T. HYDE, Weston.	ED. D. HOOKER, Arlington.
J. G. CLEAVES, Medford.	

There are nineteen towns, besides the cities of Cambridge, Everett, Malden, Marlboro, Medford, Newton, Somerville, and Waltham, included in this district. Its

total population is about three hundred and eighty thousand. The elevations vary greatly throughout this district. At Waltham the altitude is fifty-six feet above sea-level, while at Marlboro it reaches 375 feet.

The committee representing this district has been very active during the past year. Eight additional names were added to the committee, so that now every town and city is practically covered. Each locality has furnished a separate report giving the conditions in detail. These reports compiled show the following:—

Arlington. A District Nurse Association has been formed.

Ashland. Tuberculosis cases are reported and schools inspected. The Board of Health does not have a medical member.

Belmont has a visiting nurse and medical inspection of schools.

Brighton had the Exhibit March 1-8, 1908.

Cambridge. The Anti-tuberculosis Association continues to carry on the active work started two years ago. The Exhibit was held at Cambridge, January 11-19, 1908, and a tuberculosis dispensary has been established, a visiting nurse secured, and a tuberculosis class formed. The Board of Health opened a Day Camp in July, 1908. The Holy Ghost Hospital offers accommodations for incurables. The work of the Cambridge Anti-tuberculosis Association has been set forth fully in a separate report, and forms an ideal type of what may be accomplished in the way of organization.

Concord. Lectures have been given before the Woman's Club, and the Woman's Charity Club has agreed to furnish milk, eggs, etc., to tuberculous persons. The physicians are obliged to report their cases, schools are inspected, houses are fumigated. There are no hospital facilities here.

Everett has a free clinic for tuberculous patients, and has the services of a district nurse. The Board of Health has had a series of lectures on tuberculosis, which have been attended by large numbers.

Framingham. A meeting of physicians, and a meeting of laymen have been held for the purpose of forming an anti-tuberculosis association, schools are inspected, and houses fumigated.

Holliston has school inspection and houses fumigated.

Hopkinton, fumigation by Board of Health, school inspection.

Hudson has disinfection after death or removal of a tuberculous person. The principal occupation in this town is shoemaking, and there are many Greek and Portuguese operatives employed. A district nurse works six months a year.

Lexington has disinfection by Board of Health. There is medical inspection of schools.

Lincoln. Physicians and Board of Health active and doing educational work.

Malden. The Associated Charities of Malden is doing good work in educating the people, and has been instrumental in bringing to the attention of the public the necessity of notifying the Board of Health of all cases of tuberculosis. Workshops and dairies are well inspected, registration is rigidly enforced, schools are inspected, a tuberculosis class has been established, a dispensary opened, and a district nurse employed. The Exhibit was held in Malden in 1906.

Marlboro. The Woman's Club arranged a union meeting of two representatives from each ladies' organization in Marlboro to discuss the question of forming a local anti-tuberculosis society. This project is now under construction. The Board of Health disinfects after tuberculosis.

Medford. There has been considerable agitation of the subject during the past year, which now seems ready to crystallize into active work. The Medford Women's Club has held a semi-public meeting, addressed by a physician from Boston, and has distributed cards containing some information. The Medford Visiting Nurse Association appointed a committee a year ago, which has investigated and agitated, but has accomplished little because not given power enough. This year a rather enthusiastic meeting was held, and the committee was given full power to spend money and begin the actual handling of cases. So it seems probable that practical results will soon be forthcoming. The Board of Health has distributed some good literature on the subject; and each year has taken charge of a few cases as dangerous to the public health, usually sending them to some outside institution.

Notification and registration have been in force for four years, and it is believed that practically all cases are now reported. Houses, dairies, and workshops are inspected as part of the regular health inspection. The inspector is not a physician. Since last fall the schools have been inspected by a special medical inspector. When the Board of Health is notified, fumigation is practised after removal or death, though failure to notify is probably frequent.

Natick has schools inspected and a visiting nurse.

Newton. The Newton Federation of Women's Clubs has united with the Tuberculosis Committee of the Medical Society, and have established outdoor sleeping in tents. They are completing plans for the establishment of an Out-patient Department at the Newton Hospital, as well as a Day Camp. Meetings have been held for the purpose of forming a formal organization for anti-tuberculosis work. Circulars of instruction have been distributed widely, and a district nurse has been em-

ployed. The Newton Centre Woman's Club has appropriated \$700 for Day Camp purposes.

Somerville. The Board of Health secured for this city the Tuberculosis Exhibit for the week of May 8, 1908, and meetings were held twice daily under the auspices of the Woman's Clubs, the Medical Society, the labor organizations, the schools, the Young Men's Christian Association, and others. In 1904 the Board of Health passed regulations making notification compulsory. Schools are inspected, and suspected cases as well as genuine cases of tuberculosis are given circulars of instruction issued by the Board of Health. Disinfection is carried out after every case of death or removal.

Waltham. An Anti-tuberculosis Association has been organized, and a district nurse employed. Many public talks on tuberculosis have been held during the past year, and these have done much to awaken public interest. The Board of Health has issued circulars of instruction, and has appealed to the various organizations in the city to take up the work. Notification has been required for years, and all cases registered are carefully looked after. Premises are disinfected, anti-spitting regulations are enforced, and the notices posted in public places and workshops. The Waltham Hospital takes cases of tuberculosis coming under the care of the Board of Health.

Watertown has a District Nurse Association.

Wayland and Weston. The physicians and the Board of Health are carrying on an active educational work. Notification is enforced, schools inspected, and disinfection carried out.

The Middlesex South District Committee has made to the District Society two definite recommendations:—

1. That the formation of Anti-tuberculosis Societies in every community be encouraged.

2. That the absolute necessity of providing hospital facilities for the treatment of tuberculous patients be urged upon the local boards of health.

The report concludes with this message: "Although we may seem to be very slowly moving, there is a sure growth of interest in the matter plainly noticeable."

NORFOLK DISTRICT.

(Established October 2, 1850.)

COMMITTEE.

H. LINCOLN CHASE, Brookline.	M. V. PIERCE, Milton.
D. TOWNSEND, Brookline.	C. W. SPARHAWK, West Roxbury.
W. A. GRIFFIN, Sharon.	B. KENT, Dorchester.
F. W. GOSS, Roxbury.	H. F. R. WATTS, Dorchester.
S. CROWELL, Dorchester.	CHARLES A. CHEEVER, Mattapan.
D. D. GILBERT, Roxbury.	E. W. A. MELLEEN, Newton H'ds.

This medical district has twenty-five towns and villages. Six (Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Mattapan, Roslindale, Roxbury, and West Roxbury) are part of Boston. The altitude varies greatly, from forty-three feet at Brookline to two hundred and seventy-four feet at Sharon Heights. Mattapan, the seat of the Municipal Hospital, has an altitude of seventy-four feet. The total population (exclusive of Boston possessions) is about 84,000.

The report as presented by the committee is as follows:—

"During the first year of the Committee's work a thorough investigation of the local tuberculosis situation was made and recorded as a basis for the next steps to be taken,

which are found to be certain new legislative measures and better enforcement of the old; more hospital accommodations, especially for advanced cases; and much more general education on the whole subject of the prevention of the disease. In the second year the Committee co-operated in the work at the State House and elsewhere that resulted in improved laws as to tuberculosis, and in securing the State Sanitary Inspectors and the three additional State Tuberculosis Hospitals. The same year the Committee prepared and distributed in the Norfolk District some thousands of copies of a circular on the prevention of tuberculosis. A number of the members also gave addresses on the subject, and certain members took the initiative in organizing two Anti-tuberculosis Societies in their home towns. There still remained, however, for the present year, the need of more universal and more practical instruction of physicians, health departments, teachers, and, most important of all, the men, women, and children in the means of prevention of consumption.

"The special efforts of the Committee, therefore, during the present year, have been along educational lines, though there is still need of securing more general reporting of cases, disinfecting of infected rooms, and compliance with the law exempting from pauperization needy tuberculous patients who may receive aid from the town, city, or Commonwealth. To this end, during the past few months the members of the Committee, with the assistance of the local Anti-tuberculosis Societies, and in two cases aided by the local Boards of Health, have held tuberculosis exhibits in several places in the Norfolk District. These exhibits, seven in number, were open to the public for from two to nine days in each place, instructive addresses, some illustrated by stereopticon, were given to large and attentive audiences, and thousands of educational circulars were distributed.

"In reply to the Committee's questions recently sent to reliable persons in the various parts of the Norfolk District the following information has been received: That in most of the more thickly settled sections registration of cases is now fairly well enforced, but in the rural districts such is not the case. Disinfection of infected rooms is now almost the rule throughout the whole District; no penalty, however, is inflicted for leasing infected rooms. There is systematic sanitary inspection of tenements to a slight extent in Roxbury and in Walpole, but nowhere else in the District. There is medical inspection of school pupils to a greater or less extent in all sections of the District, and the Brookline children have (in addition to general medical supervision and the annual tests by the teachers of their sight and hearing, required by the State law) examinations by specialists of their teeth, throats, noses, and ears. There is as yet very little sanitary inspection of shops and factories, though this is now provided for by the appointment of State Sanitary Inspectors. Provision is made for hospital care of cases of tuberculosis by the city of Boston for residents of the Norfolk District within the city limits, and the town of Brookline provides care and isolation for such patients at its Board of Health Hospital, where at present there are five young men patients, all from tenement houses. In this connection the Sharon Sanatorium and the Mattapan Day Camp, both in the Norfolk District and each under the immediate medical direction of a member of the Norfolk District Medical Society, deserve mention. Nurses from the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis regularly visit Norfolk District patients within the limits of Boston, and district nurses provided by local philanthropy visit patients in Norwood, Canton, Dedham, and Brookline.

"Employers of factory workers in Roxbury, Walpole, Canton, and Brookline have to some extent helped their

employees to protect themselves against tuberculosis. Excepting during the seven tuberculosis exhibits and a series of lectures arranged by the Norwood Women's Club few, if any, lectures or classes on tuberculosis have been held the past year. Some of the churches, charity clubs, labor unions, and women's clubs have actively co-operated in arranging for tuberculosis meetings and exhibits. Anti-tuberculosis societies have now been formed in Walpole and Brookline, while the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis meets the special needs of the large and populous sections of the Norfolk District lying within Boston, and its able and obliging officers often assist in efforts against tuberculosis in the remoter sections of the District. The following places in the District have now held tuberculosis exhibits and with the attendance mentioned: Walpole, about 1,000; Dedham and East Dedham, record not kept; Canton, about 1,600; Hyde Park, about 6,000; Brookline, nearly 3,000; and Dorchester, nearly 6,000. The last-mentioned exhibit distributed fifteen thousand circulars. It is the hope and expectation of the Committee that in the near future Roxbury also is to have the benefit of a tuberculosis exhibit in one of its most central and overcrowded sections. In connection with their exhibits Walpole and Brookline organized a Junior Tuberculosis League and a Junior Auxiliary respectively, the members of which receive suitable instruction, and proudly wear a neat button bearing the emblem of the crusade and around it the motto 'Fresh Air, Temperance, Clean Living, No Spitting.' At all the exhibits addresses were given, and literature was freely distributed. The physicians are showing more interest, and evince it in greater willingness to assist at tuberculosis meetings and by reporting cases more promptly. In most sections of the District the inspection of the cows is reported to be satisfactory.

"The Committee earnestly recommends as among the measures now most needed:—

"First, that further steps be taken at once to enlighten all the people of Massachusetts by distributing to every home and every boarding house copies of the best obtainable circular on the nature, causation, and prevention of tuberculosis, the circular to be selected or prepared by the Chairman of the Associated Committees and distributed under his direction.

"Second, that educational sanitary inspection of tenements, as practised in Yonkers, N.Y., and elsewhere, should be introduced in the more congested sections of the Norfolk District and of the Commonwealth. Work of this sort, under the auspices of the local anti-tuberculosis society, is about to be begun in Brookline by a well qualified woman sanitary visitor.

"Third, that more attention be given to children in families in which there is tuberculosis, educating them in fresh air schools like the one in Providence, R.I.

"Fourth, that an organized effort be made to devise and provide employment suitable for tuberculosis patients in the various stages and after the arrest of the disease.

"Fifth and last, that the attention of the proper authorities be called to the fact that tuberculous patients aided by certain municipalities, among them Boston, are still being enrolled with paupers, by reason of accepting such aid; *e.g.*, while boarded at Rutland Sanatorium or elsewhere. This seems to be a violation of the state law enacted a year ago positively forbidding such pauperization, and should cease."

NORFOLK SOUTH DISTRICT.

(Organized October 1, 1884.)

COMMITTEE.

J. F. WELCH, Quincy.	F. C. GRANGER, Randolph.
J. H. ASH, West Quincy.	J. C. FRASER, Weymouth.
C. S. ADAMS, Wollaston.	J. W. SPOONER, Hingham.
HENRY L. DEARING, Braintree.	O. H. HOWE, Cohasset.
R. B. WILSON, Holbrook.	W. H. STURGIS, Allerton.

This district includes the city of Quincy and the towns of Braintree, Cohasset, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Randolph, and Weymouth, with a total population of over sixty-two thousand. The altitude does not reach more than one hundred feet above the sea-level. At Braintree there are two nurses available for tuberculosis work. A committee is investigating sites for the purposes of a Day Camp. At Quincy the interest is keen. The Woman's Club has united with the medical committee, and the Young Men's Christian Association has made arrangements for a series of talks to the granite cutters. The Board of Health is active in carrying out the requirement for notification and for fumigation. At West Quincy a nurse is available for tuberculous patients, and an agitation is going on for a Day Camp. Seventy-eight cases of tuberculosis had been reported in Quincy at the last census, thirteen at Braintree, forty at Randolph, and twenty-three at Weymouth.

PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.

(Established October 2, 1850.)

COMMITTEE.

WILFRED G. BROWN, Plymouth.

W. C. KEITH, Brockton.

F. J. RIPLEY, Brockton.

The city of Brockton and twenty towns comprise this medical district. All the towns are of considerable size, and range in population from one thousand to twelve thousand. Brockton has a population of over 47,000, and the total population of the district is about 115,000. In altitude the range is from 38 feet above sea-level to 128 feet at Brockton. The Brockton Anti-tuberculosis Association is active, and the city has a Visiting Nurse Association. The last census gave 288 cases of tuberculosis in Brockton, and 12 each at Plymouth, Rockland, and Whitman.

SUFFOLK DISTRICT.

(Established May 29, 1849.)

COMMITTEE.

HENRY JACKSON, Boston.

E. A. LOCKE, Boston.

EDWARD O. OTIS, Boston.

W. H. DEVINE, South Boston.

JAMES J. MINOT, BOSTON.

T. F. LEEN, Charlestown.

ARTHUR K. STONE, Boston.

H. S. ROWEN, Brighton.

This district includes Boston (except Brighton and Charlestown which are in Middlesex South District, and Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Mattapan, Roslindale, Roxbury and West Roxbury, and the south and westerly part

of city proper which are in the Norfolk District), Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop.

1. EDUCATION.

Definite educational work upon the general facts regarding pulmonary tuberculosis and its prevention has in the past been vigorously carried on in Boston, and still is, by means of lectures, the distribution of literature, placards in public places, etc.

Recently the trustees of the Municipal Consumptives' Hospital have placed in the various elevated and steam railway stations, steamship and ferry docks, and other public places, colored placards stating the dangers of promiscuous spitting, and giving a few leading facts regarding tuberculosis. It will be remembered that the same Board of Trustees mailed to every voter in the city last year a pamphlet upon "Tuberculosis and its Prevention." The Boston Tuberculosis Association in the various districts and clinics is also constantly distributing leaflets and tuberculosis literature. The most effective educational work, however, is that now being done through the personal work of the visiting nurses in the homes of the consumptives and by the school nurses.

As all efforts towards the improvement of the living conditions and the health of the masses are indirectly effective in the prevention of tuberculosis, the present movement in the city towards the care and protection of the teeth of the school children deserves to be mentioned. Under the auspices of the Dental Hygiene Council an exhibition of dental and aural hygiene, with lectures, was held in Boston during the first week in May, graphically illustrating the evil results to the health from uncared for and decayed teeth, and showing how tuberculosis may be the direct result of infection from neglected teeth.

The educational influences of such an exhibition are obvious. In accordance with the State law passed with the present session of the legislature, instruction upon tuberculosis and its prevention is required in all public schools, so that eventually such knowledge will be uniform throughout the city and State. A manual upon the subject for the guidance of teachers is now under preparation.

2. THE LINES OF EFFORT.

(a) *Municipal Consumptive Hospital Work.*

Since September 15 last the Out-patient Department of the Boston Consumptive Hospital has been in operation, and its clinics have been crowded. Besides the examination of the lungs, the nose and throat of each patient is examined. One clinic a week is devoted to the examination of children, and large numbers of them have availed themselves of this privilege. A corps of eight nurses is in attendance, who subsequently visit the patients at their homes. Besides treatment and supervision, milk is furnished free, when, in the opinion of the attending nurse, it is needed and the patient or his family are unable to provide it. It is intended to keep a registry at this dispensary of all city cases reported to the Board of Health or discovered in other ways, so that as complete a record as possible of all cases of tuberculosis existing in the city may be made. A permanent Day Camp has been erected upon the grounds of the hospital at Mattapan, which will accommodate two hundred or more patients. As funds are available, other more permanent and substantial buildings will be erected for the care and treatment of advanced cases. Educational work is also being done in various ways by the trustees of the hospital, as has been mentioned above.

(b) *Tuberculosis Clinics and Classes.*

Besides the large clinic of the Out-patient Department of the Municipal Hospital just referred to, various other clinics in the city and in Chelsea, both special and general, examine, investigate, and dispose of cases of consumption. The Mt. Sinai Tuberculosis Clinic has for its special work the care of Jewish patients. Not only are patients examined and visited at their homes by the nurse through this clinic, but milk and eggs are supplied in very many cases, and through various sources financial aid is obtained for their families. Whenever possible, patients at this clinic are placed in the various sanatoria, day camps, etc. The Tuberculosis Department of the Boston Dispensary also follows the same general plan in the disposal of its cases as the Mt. Sinai Clinic. Paper napkins and bags are also distributed free at this clinic.

The tuberculosis classes which first originated in this city, and have been widely copied elsewhere, are still continued, there being two suburban classes in connection with the Massachusetts General Hospital, and others under the auspices of some of the churches, which furnish what means are needed for their support. About twenty patients only are received in such classes, and, although this method is not applicable to large numbers, still the results obtained are most satisfactory, and there is the advantage of treating the patients at their homes as well as the object-lesson to the family and community of the beneficial effects of open-air life and hygienic living.

(c) *Day Camps.*

A feature of the tuberculosis work in Boston the past year has been the continuance of the day camps,—one at Mattapan, upon the grounds of the Municipal Consumptive Hospital, conducted by the Boston Tuberculosis

Association, and the other in connection with the Good Samaritan Hospital. The camp at Mattapan was continued up to February 1 of this year, and that of the Good Samaritan throughout the whole year, thus proving the practicability of such a camp during the colder months of the year. The patients received at these camps are generally in a more or less advanced stage of the disease, and yet, of the 252 cases admitted to the Mattapan camp, 30 cases were arrested, and 96 improved; at the Good Samaritan, 35 out of 125 cases were arrested. The homes of the patients were visited by the camp nurses, both upon their admission and periodically afterwards, and instruction given as to proper home hygiene, fresh air, cleanliness, etc. A record of the home conditions was kept on file with the medical record. When possible, an examination of other members of the family of patients was also made at the camp.

The cost of the Mattapan Day Camp per patient was fifty-one cents a day, with an average daily attendance for the eight months of $63\frac{1}{2}$ patients. It is obvious that the educational value to the community of these camps and the practical illustration of the beneficent influence of fresh air, proper food, and cleanliness can hardly be overestimated.

(d) *The Prevention of Promiscuous Spitting, and Cuspidors.*

A law passed at the session of 1907 makes promiscuous expectoration in public places an offence, punishable by a fine of \$20, and permits a summary arrest of the offender without a warrant. Over 900 arrests have been made in Boston for the infringement of this law up to April 1. A greater cleanliness of the sidewalks and freedom from sputum is evidently the result of the more stringent enforcement of this law. Another law of the

session of 1907 requires that "suitable receptacles for expectoration shall be provided in all factories and workshops by the proprietors thereof, the same to be of such form and construction, and in such numbers as shall be satisfactory to the Board of Health of the city or town in which the factory or workshop is situated." In accordance with this act the Health Department of Boston now requires cuspidors of a designated pattern to be placed in all workshops in Boston, one for every five or less males, and one for every twenty or less females, under ordinary conditions; the number to be increased whenever found necessary for the convenience of the operatives, such cuspidors to contain water when in use, and to be cleaned every day with hot water, and the contents flushed into a sewer, if possible; otherwise, open ground, fully exposed to sunshine.

(e) *The Visiting Nurse.*

Never before has such extensive work been done in the homes of the consumptives as at the present time through the instrumentality of the visiting nurse. Nearly, if not quite every, clinic in the city which treats tuberculosis has, as an essential part of its equipment, its visiting nurse, and the Out-patient Department of the Municipal Consumptive Hospital has several, as has been mentioned. Within the last year school nurses have been appointed, who, as a part of their duty, look after the school children suffering from tuberculosis, and those who are suspected of having the disease, the pre-tuberculous, are taken by the nurses to some of the clinics for examination.

Two nurses are employed by the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis: one to visit and assist cases referred to the association or those who have returned from the Massachusetts State Sanatorium at Rutland; and the other, among other duties, attends the

Rutland examining clinic, where she meets and advises the applicants and renders valuable assistance to those who are rejected, which are nearly two-thirds of the cases, either by obtaining for them entrance to other institutions or by visiting them at their homes, and advising them as to the method of carrying out the treatment at home, as well as instructing the family in hygiene and prophylaxis. No tuberculosis work has been found so valuable and productive of results as that of the visiting nurse. She investigates, educates, and keeps under constant observation the consumptive and his family, and the periodic report of the patient in his home has become an integral part of the physician's record of the case.

(f) *Work among the Children.*

Much attention has been devoted to the examination and protection of children in Boston during the past year. The work at the Out-patient Department of the Municipal Consumptive Hospital with children has already been referred to. Special attention is also given to them in other clinics of the city, and school inspectors and nurses are also working in the same direction.

The Committee on Tuberculous Children of the Boston Tuberculosis Association have secured since October 1, 1897, the examination of 1,250 children in families where a case of tuberculosis has existed, and, as a result, it was discovered that a considerable percentage of the children thus examined were found to be tuberculous, while others were pre-tuberculous; that is, below a normal standard of health and in a condition to be more easily infected. The visiting nurse urges families in which a case of tuberculosis exists to send all the children to one of the dispensaries for examination as a precautionary method, and in this way unsuspected cases have been discovered. A plan is being matured by the Boston Association to establish an

outdoor school in one of the parks or open spaces in the suburbs of Boston for weakly children, or those already infected with tuberculosis, similar to the "schools of the woods" successfully carried on in Germany and in other parts of Europe.

Recently 1,000 circulars were sent out by the Boston Tuberculosis Association, to clergymen, school-teachers, and agents of the children's societies, asking them to have the children under their supervision brought to the dispensaries for examination, and to report back to the association for the registration all cases of tuberculosis thus discovered.

(g) *The Boston Tuberculosis Association.*

The main work of the association has been in the direction of education and of relief and control. The Committee on Relief and Control gives attention to the newly-discovered cases brought to its attention. For the third year the Day Camp has also been conducted by the association. One of the association nurses, as has been before stated, is detailed to the examining clinic for Rutland. A street and house registry of all cases of tuberculosis reported to the Board of Health is maintained at the office of the association. The association keeps close watch of all tuberculosis legislation in the city or State, and is always ready to give its services in an advisory capacity in regard to plans for preventive work. Its travelling exhibit has been sent to 15 different cities and has been seen by 92,000 people. Its circulars, "War upon Consumption," and "Friendly Advice to Consumptives," have been distributed in large numbers, and educational work has been done in many other ways. In general, the association has been the centre for information and assistance in the various phases of tuberculosis work, both in the city and State. As a new phase of the work and for the purpose of

having a better basis of estimation with regard to the extent of tuberculosis in Boston in the congested districts, the association has undertaken a house-to-house investigation and examination in certain streets of the city, and by comparing the amount of tuberculosis actually found with the present knowledge of the cases it is hoped that a more accurate basis of the extent of the disease may be determined.

Attention is called to the last report of the association, entitled "A Narrative of the Work done in a Year by the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis," for an extended and detailed account of the work of this association.

The Work of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital.

In last year's report a full account was published of the beginning of the work inaugurated under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital. To the original appropriations for buildings of \$165,000 by the city was added a second of \$140,000 in July, 1907, and in December, 1907, a third of \$17,000 for the special purpose of the erection of a permanent day camp building and a cottage ward. Comprehensive plans have been made and are now being carried out for the construction on the Conness estate in Mattapan, purchased by the Trustees, of a special hospital for the care of the most advanced cases of tuberculosis, together with a sanatorium day camp building and cottage wards, all of which shall be a part of the general plant for the care of advanced cases.

Pending the erection of the above hospitals, the Trustees have furnished hospital accommodations for the most urgent cases in the Carney and Holy Ghost Hospitals and St. Monica's Home, for which they have

paid eight dollars per week, per patient. During the fiscal year February 1, 1907, to January 31, 1908, 207 patients were thus cared for for varying periods, at a total cost of \$16,110.56.

On September 11, 1907, a fully equipped Out-patient Department of the Consumptives' Hospital (Dispensary) was opened at 13 Burroughs Place, off Hollis Street. The clinic is open Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings from 9 to 10 for adults, and Saturday mornings for children. An evening clinic for working people will soon be started. In common with the régime adopted by such dispensaries, each patient is carefully examined by one of the visiting physicians, a routine examination of the nose and throat is made, and the home conditions investigated by a visiting nurse from the Dispensary. 1,830 new cases were treated in the Dispensary from its opening, September 11, 1907, to January 31, 1908. All members of the family of the tuberculous patient treated in the Dispensary are as far as possible systematically brought to the clinic for examination. The staff consists of six assistant physicians, a head-nurse, and seven visiting nurses, all graduates in nursing. So far as possible, the patients are sent to the institutions most suitable to the stage of the disease, but with the limited accommodations available but a small percentage can be cared for in this manner. By far the greater number must be treated in their homes. The patients treated in their homes report regularly to the Out-patient Department, if their condition will permit, and are supervised in their homes by the visiting nurses through regular visitations.

April 30, 1908, 728 patients were receiving home treatment under the direction of the nurses, and during the month 1,604 house visits were made. From September 11, 1907, to January 31, 1908, 5,744 house visits were made by the Dispensary nurses.

The disposition of positive and suspected cases to January 31, 1908, was as follows:—

		<i>Total.</i>
Sanatoria:		
State Sanatorium, Rutland	25	
Sharon Sanatorium	1	26
Hospitals for advanced cases:		
Holy Ghost Hospital	70	
Carney Hospital	19	
State Hospital, Tewksbury	18	
Long Island Hospital	11	
Channing Home	7	
Cullis Home	6	
Free Home for Consumptives	6	
Good Samaritan Hospital	5	
St. Monica's Home	2	144
Sanatoria Camps and Convalescent Homes:		
Mattapan Camp	26	
Wellesley Convalescent Home	13	
Good Samaritan Camp	1	40
Miscellaneous:		
Sent out of State	5	
Boston City Hospital	2	
Children's Hospital	2	
Classes	2	11
Home	339	339
Total	560	560

Special systematic training in social work is given the visiting nurses, and the investigations as to the needs of relief among the patients are done by them in co-operation with the Associated Charities. Except for milk, the actual furnishing of relief is done largely through the Associated Charities. The Out-patient Department from

its appropriation for maintenance has furnished milk free of charge to needy and deserving consumptives who are under home treatment. During April, 1908, a total of 7,973 quarts at a cost of \$637.84 was thus dispensed.

In co-operation with the Associated Charities and the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, comprehensive work among children has been undertaken, especially among those from tuberculous families. Arrangements have been made with the Wellesley Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital for the care of those children in the earliest stages, and for that purpose twenty beds are now available. It is expected that an equal number will soon be set aside for such purposes at the new State Hospital School for Crippled Children at Canton, Mass.

As a result of the signal success of the Day Camp maintained for three years by the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, during the past year on the Conness Estate at Mattapan, the Boston Consumptives' Hospital has erected a large building at Mattapan, at a cost of \$11,000, immediately adjacent to the main hospital, for a permanent camp. The building is fully equipped for the carrying out of the sanatorium régime of treatment, and will accommodate at least 300 patients. Along the south side is a veranda, 150 by 16 feet, where patients can take the "rest cure." Here patients with the disease in a moderately advanced stage, who have sufficiently good homes where they can sleep at night, can spend the day under the same dietetic-hygienic régime which is followed in sanatoria. The camp will be open throughout the entire year, if the necessary money is forthcoming.

For the same class of cases, who have not good homes, a slightly different type of institution is to be built in conjunction with the camp; namely, the cottage hospital. Here the patients will spend the entire 24 hours under

the same form of treatment. The first cottage built will hold 40 patients.

3. NOTIFICATION AND DISINFECTION.

For the year 1907 there were 1,138 deaths in Boston from tuberculosis, and 2,619 reported cases. This shows a most encouraging increase in the number of notifications, indicating a greater desire on the part of the profession to co-operate with the Board of Health in the prevention of disease, as well as increasing skill in early diagnosis. The work of the Boston Board of Health in the prevention of this disease is to be especially commended. It is prompt in removing and isolating dangerous cases, and maintains a high standard of the minimum conditions of hygienic living. Every reported case is visited by an inspector of the Board of Health who advises as to proper tuberculosis hygiene and leaves at the house printed matter regarding the prevention and cure of the disease. The number of disinfections made for tuberculosis by the Board of Health during the year 1907 was 2,050, and for the year 1906 1,933, indicating a praiseworthy activity on the part of the board in the prevention of the disease and the protection of the community.

4. INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS.

The inspector of this district, Dr. Lilienthal, has been making an inspection of all tenements and sweat-shops where clothing is manufactured, since the license to carry on this work must be obtained from him. Any applicant for a license who is suspected of being infected with tuberculosis is examined, and wherever a case of the disease is found to exist in any tenement or workshop, the license may be revoked by the inspector if, in his judgment, the condition is considered dangerous for the other workers. All reported cases of tuberculosis in the tenement houses

received by the Board of Health are communicated to the inspector for his guidance.

The law requiring cuspidors in workshops referred to above is also enforced by the inspector. Dr. Lilienthal reports that the conditions in the tenement houses and workshops are very bad, and in his opinion such shops should not be permitted, the opportunities for infection being obviously so great. Dr. Lilienthal is also carrying on a systematic inspection of tailor shops as a sequel to his inspection of the tenement houses and workshops, and in some cases he finds the conditions very unhygienic, and promiscuous expectoration is indulged in. It is well known that the mortality from tuberculosis among tailors is quite high, comparable with that among printers. This is probably largely due to the unhygienic conditions under which the trade is carried on, and therefore, of course, largely avoidable.

5. HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

With the building of the Municipal Consumptive Hospital at Mattapan now under construction, facilities for the proper care and isolation of advanced cases of consumption will be greatly enlarged. At present the Consumptive Hospital trustees provide accommodations for 78 such cases at certain hospitals and homes where consumptives are received. 79 beds are also provided for Boston cases in the tuberculosis wards of the Long Island Hospital, and the name of "Pauper Institution" formerly applied to this hospital has been changed to that of the "Boston Infirmary." For tuberculous children "closed" cases are received at the State Hospital School for Crippled Children at Canton and the Children's Convalescent Home at Wellesley. The Soldiers' Home at Chelsea has a tuberculosis ward, as well as a class for the tuberculous.

6. THE LINES OF WORK WHICH WOULD BEST MEET THE CONDITIONS OF BOSTON.

The future work in the warfare against tuberculosis in Boston must, in our opinion, continue in the same general line, as at present, namely:—

- (a) Notification and registry of all cases of tuberculosis existing in the city.
- (b) Through the Municipal Hospital, Out-patient Department, and other clinics, adequate facilities for the free examination of all persons, adults or children, who desire or can be induced to apply for such examination.
- (c) The investigation of the homes of consumptives by the visiting nurses, and tenement-house inspection.
- (d) Facilities through hospitals, day camps, tuberculosis classes, etc., for the care and treatment of the tuberculous poor.
- (e) Inspection and supervision of tenement house and workshops.
- (f) The special work among children in examinations, open-air schools for the tuberculous and pre-tuberculous, and care of the teeth of school children.
- (g) General education of the public in the simple facts regarding tuberculosis and the instruction of school children upon the same subject.
- (h) Finally, a more complete care and supervision of patients returning from Rutland; the arrested cases. The experiment at the Day Camp and elsewhere has brought out the discovery that there are many relapses. "A knowledge of the patient ceases to be exact, scientific, or trustworthy when he leaves the sanatorium, and the social study of the patient is at no time comparable in method to the physical study of the case." Plans are now being matured by the Boston Association, in co-operation with the sanatorium at Rutland, whereby it is hoped that this failure may in the future be remedied.

WORCESTER DISTRICT.

(Established June 7, 1804.)

COMMITTEE.

A. C. GETCHELL, Worcester.	A. B. RICE, Fiskdale.
W. J. DELAHANTY, Worcester.	M. L. GRISWOLD, Uxbridge.
WESLEY DAVIS, Worcester.	J. E. DALTON, Warren.
W. P. BOWERS, Worcester.	G. F. HART, Webster.
W. T. CLARK, Worcester.	D. P. CILLEY, Westboro.
THOMAS HOWELL, Worcester.	F. W. COWLES, West Brookfield.
E. V. SCRIBNER, Worcester.	C. A. CHURCH, Millbury.
E. W. NORWOOD, Spencer.	J. M. STANLEY, Northboro.
W. S. BATES, Barre.	W. E. BALMER, Whitinsville.
J. A. KING, Blackstone.	A. H. PROUTY, North Brookfield.
L. T. NEWHALL, Brookfield.	J. R. WOODWARD, Oxford.
W. P. BOWERS, Clinton.	E. S. LEWIS, Princeton.
S. P. HOLBROOK, East Douglas.	E. M. LEACH, Rochdale.
W. A. HARE, Gilbertville.	W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Rutland.
H. B. ROYAL, Harvard.	W. H. BLISS, Shrewsbury.
F. H. WASHBURN, Jefferson.	C. P. JONES, Southboro.
W. T. KNOWLTON, Hubbardston.	W. G. REED, Southbridge.
C. C. BECKLEY, Lancaster.	F. H. DEVERE, Sterling.
ALEXANDER McNEISH, Leicester.	P. L. COUILLARD, Manchaug.
M. W. KNIGHT, Milford.	

Besides the city of Worcester there are in this district forty-six towns, the total population of the district being about two hundred and eighty thousand. The altitudes in this district vary from 290 feet to over 2,100 feet above the sea-level. Rutland, the site of the State Sanatorium, is 1,260 feet above sea-level. This district is well covered by an active, well-organized committee. Its report gives much encouragement as to the possibilities in co-operative work against tuberculosis.

At Clinton the Exhibit was held March 11 to 16, 1908, lectures were given, and an attendance of over seven thousand was recorded. A committee has been appointed to form a permanent organization. At Lancaster the committee co-operated with the Clinton committee in holding

the Exhibit. The Lancaster Library has collected books and pamphlets on tuberculosis, and the librarian has been active in calling the attention of the public to the same. The Board of Health has issued a new set of rules and regulations for better enforcement of the existing laws. The physicians and the householders are required to give notice in writing to the Board of Health of all cases of tuberculosis known to exist. The board issues literature of instruction to the family and friends. Fumigation is carried out. Schools are inspected, also dairies. The Clinton Hospital takes cases of surgical tuberculosis only. Here, also, sputum examinations are made for physicians.

At Millville (Blackstone) the member of the committee writes that there are at least fifty cases of tuberculosis with no provision for the same. The population of Millville is about 5,800. At Rutland is the State Sanatorium. A Dispensary has been established. At Spencer the Good Samaritan Association has a tent which it loans to any case of tuberculosis needing outdoor life. The public are well informed relative to the infectiousness of tuberculosis. There is a district nurse at Spencer, and one at Leicester. At Webster the Slater Mills employ a nurse to work among the employees. At Southbridge the Young Men's Christian Association is agitating the formation of a tuberculosis association. At Oxford the thorough and careful work inaugurated two years ago has been continued.

The work being done at Worcester is shown best by the following condensed report of the committee:—

“The Worcester Tuberculosis Relief Association, an incorporated organization, conducts a sustained campaign for better knowledge of tuberculosis by lectures, circulars of information, and personal advice. It furnishes sputum cups, assists with grants of money applicants to the State Sanatorium, and in other ways directly or indirectly helps

poor consumptives. It employs a tuberculosis nurse, whose sole work is to care for tuberculous persons in their homes, and, if they die, to see to it that all premises are properly cared for by the Board of Health.

"A Tuberculosis Dispensary is operated as a part of an Out-patient Department of the City Hospital, being open for patient two days in the week. The staff of this Dispensary is a permanent one, consisting of three physicians, the physician in charge and two assistants. One of these assistants in addition to his work at the Dispensary, also visits at their homes such persons as need this care. The tuberculosis nurse is also in constant attendance at this clinic. At the Memorial Hospital a definite hour, twice a week, is set aside for tuberculous patients, this clinic being operated by the physician on duty at the time. The tuberculosis nurse is also in attendance upon this clinic.

"Notification and registration at the Board of Health is done with a good degree of thoroughness.

"Schools, dairies, and workshops are well inspected. Homes are inspected only by the tuberculosis nurse, as noted above.

"The Board of Health disinfects willingly and thoroughly after death, if notified, also after removal; but this is not so general.

"The three general hospitals, the City, Memorial, and St. Vincent's, take tuberculous patients; but they have no suitable accommodations for them, and can help them only for a limited time."

The report concludes:—

"The greatest needs in our city, in my opinion, are, first, an institution for the reception and care of tuberculous persons who are acutely sick, bed-ridden, or dying; second, added permanence and efficiency to the Tuber-

culosis Association for voluntary work by the means of endowment."

The Worcester Tuberculosis Relief Association has received a contribution of a trust fund of \$500, the income to be used for the work of the association.

WORCESTER NORTH DISTRICT.

(Established May 25, 1858.)

COMMITTEE.

E. P. MILLER, Fitchburg.	E. G. FOSGATE, Ashburnham.
A. P. MASON, Fitchburg.	G. B. UNDERWOOD, Gardner.
A. H. PIERCE, Leominster.	J. G. HENRY, Winchendon.
A. E. MOSSMAN, Westminster.	C. E. WOODS, Lunenburg.
S. E. GREENWOOD, Templeton.	B. H. HOPKINS, Ayer.
L. G. CHANDLER, Townsend.	

This district is composed of the city of Fitchburg and thirteen adjacent towns. The altitude at Fitchburg is about five hundred and fifty feet above the sea-level, while at Ashburnham and many surrounding towns it reaches eleven hundred feet. The population is about eighty thousand.

At Ayer the Board of Trade gave a lecture on the subject of tuberculosis, and the Woman's Club has had a meeting at which the subject of tuberculosis was the topic assigned. The Board of Health requires notification and disinfects premises.

At Fitchburg the Anti-tuberculosis Association has been very active. It secured the Exhibit for the week December 9-15, has established a visiting nurse. A campaign of education in the public press has been waged constantly throughout the year. The Board of Health has issued an excellent circular of instruction for the use of families in which there is tuberculosis. Anti-spitting

notices have been posted, schools are inspected, houses are disinfected.

At Shirley an anti-tuberculosis association has been formed.

“What we especially need and hope to have soon is a dispensary for the tuberculous. But we feel that much good has already been done, and that the conditions here are much better than they were two years ago.”

SUMMARY OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK.

ANDOVER.—Tuberculosis Committee: Mr. Stearns, Prin. Andover Academy, Chairman; Dr. Walker, Rev. M. W. Stackpole, Miss Hincks. Have privilege of sending patients to Lawrence day camp. District nurse.

ARLINGTON.—District Nursing Association; Miss Elizabeth T. Goodwin, Pleasant Street, Arlington, District nurse.

ATTLEBORO.—Board of Health has suggested the formation of Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Dr. Wm. O. Hewitt, physician. Bd. Health keeps card index registration of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and intends to visit every case reported. Supplies free literature and sputum boxes.

BELMONT.—Mrs. H. C. Taylor, visiting nurse, 33 Orchard St., Belmont.

BOSTON.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association: Dr. E. O. Otis, Pres.; Dr. A. K. Stone, Vice Pres.; Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, Clerk; G. S. Mumford, Treas.; W. E. Kruesi, Sec'y. Hospital accommodations at Long Island. Tuberculosis classes at Emmanuel and Arlington Street churches and Massachusetts General Hospital. Exhibit held Dec. 28, 1905, to Jan. 7, 1906. Day camp under direction of Trustees of Boston Consumptives' Hospital at Mattapan. Accommodates 200 patients. Clinic at Boston Consumptives' Hospital Out-Patient Department, Burroughs Place. Day camp for children under auspices Boston Assn. R. & C. Tb., Parker Hill, Roxbury. Jewish Anti-Tuberculosis Association: Miss Mary Lourie, Pres.; Miss Annie Myersen, Sec'y. Tuberculosis exhibit held in West End under auspices of this society and the Boston Assn. Feb. 15 to 22, 1908.

BRAINTREE.—Has site for day camp. Have two resident nurses available for charity work. Dr. H. L. Dearing, physician.

BRIGHTON.—Exhibit held March 1-8, 1908.

BROCKTON.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association : Mrs. Fannie S. Russell, Pres. ; H. L. Tinkham, Sec'y and Treas. ; Dr. F. J. Ripley, Medical Director ; Miss Lillian M. Spellman, nurse. Has a tuberculosis class. Visiting Nursing Association (Mrs. C. C. Crocker).

BROOKLINE.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association : Moses Williams, Jr., Pres. ; Dr. Walter Channing, James M. Codman, Jr., Vice Presidents ; Miss Hilda Williams, Sec'y ; Aaron H. Latham, Treas. District nurse. Exhibit held Dec. 28, 1907 to Jan. 4, 1908. Has Board of Health Hospital with building for tuberculosis patients who cannot be admitted to Rutland. Day Camp Samaritan Hospital. Day Camp for children in pretubercular stages.

CAMBRIDGE.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association : Dr. Eugene A. Darling, Pres. Exhibit held Jan. 11-19, 1908. Hospital accommodations at Holy Ghost Hospital. Visiting nurse. Dispensary in connection with Anti-Tuberculosis Assn., 689 Massachusetts Avenue. Tuberculosis class. Day camp under auspices Board of Health on Concord Avenue, opened July 15, 1908.

CANTON.—Tuberculosis Committee : Dr. Dean A. Luce, chairman. Tuberculosis exhibit held Jan. 27-31, 1908. Has a district nurse.

CHELSEA.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association : T. B. Frost, Esq., Pres. ; D. J. Malony, Esq., Vice Pres. ; Dr. L. M. Freedman, Sec'y ; Dr. F. S. Raddin, Treas. Soldiers' Home has tuberculosis ward. Tuberculosis class began work Feb. 10, 1908 ; meets Wednesdays at 3 P.M. at Frost Hospital ; in charge of Dr. G. B. Fenwick and Dr. Freedman.

CLINTON.—Tuberculosis exhibit held March, 11-16, 1908. Anti-Tuberculosis Society : Dr. W. P. Bowers, Pres. ; Dr. J. J. Goodwin, Treas. ; Miss Ellen K. Stevens, Sec'y. Day camp established July, 1908.

DEDHAM.—Emergency Nursing Association : Mrs. Alfred Hewins, Sec'y ; Miss Margaret Warren. Tubercu-

losis exhibit held April. 10-17, 1908 (Bd. Health).
Dr. E. W. Finn, chairman Bd. Health. Has an anti-tuberculosis society.

DORCHESTER.—Tuberculosis exhibit held Apr. 25-Mch. 3, 1908. Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

EASTON.—Systematic nurse visitation.

EVERETT.—Series of lectures on tuberculosis under auspices Board of Health held in February, 1908. Assn. for Relief and Control of Tuberculosis.

FALL RIVER.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Visiting Nursing Association. Shacks for consumptives at City Hospital. Board of Health has purchased site for tuberculosis cottages.

FITCHBURG.—Anti-Tuberculosis Assn.: Alvah Crocker, Pres.; Miss Susan M. Turner, Sec'y. Office 145 Main St., Room 50. Instructive nurse, Miss Annie B. Rose. Visiting nurse. Tuberculosis exhibit held Dec. 9-15, 1907.

GLOUCESTER.—Tuberculosis exhibit held. Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

GROTON.—Groton Visiting Nurse Association. Mrs. John Lawrence.

HAVERHILL.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association: Dr. I. J. Clarke, Pres.; Mrs. Sarah Churchill, Sec'y. Tuberculosis exhibit held in 1907. Tuberculosis nurse. Tuberculosis dispensary on Emerson St., open Thursday afternoons from 4 to 5.

HOLYOKE.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association: Dr. C. A. Allen, Pres.; Mrs. Geo. A. Savoy, Vice Pres.; Mr. A. E. Hemphill, Treas.; Mrs. Ralph S. Vining, Sec'y and nurse. Day camp and tuberculosis class. Tuberculosis exhibit held Sept. 28-Oct. 6, 1907.

HUDSON.—District nurse for six months.

HYDE PARK.—Tuberculosis exhibit held under auspices local Board of Health, Feb. 8-12, 1908. Has an anti-tuberculosis society.

LANCASTER.—Held tuberculosis exhibit in conjunction with Clinton.

LAWRENCE.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association: Dr. C. G. Carleton, Pres.; Dr. G. B. Sargent, Dr. W. J. Sul-

livan, Hon. C. A. DeCourey, Vice Presidents. Mrs. Helen L. Sherman, Sec'y; W. E. Howell, Treas. Association has formed class under direction of Dr. G. P. Howe at Lawrence General Hospital. Out-Patient Department; meets Monday mornings. Day camp. District nurse. Exhibit held in 1907.

LEICESTER.—Has district nurse.

LOWELL.—Tuberculosis Committee of Lowell General Hospital: Dr. Packer, Chairman; Dr. Van Duersen, Secy. Day Camp connected with Lowell General Hospital, in charge of Drs. T. G. McGannon, W. G. Eaton, J. H. Lambert and G. L. Van Duersen. Camp accommodates 28 patients. Dr. C. H. Stowell, examining physician. Dr. James B. Field, Pres. Hospital staff.

Anti-Tuberculosis Association: Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge, Wyman St., Pres. Has had tuberculosis exhibit under auspices of Anti-Tuberculosis Assn.

LYNN.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association: Rev. E. J. Dennen, chairman; Dr. H. W. Newhall, Sec'y; Dr. H. P. Bennett, Treas. Tuberculosis exhibit held. Tuberculosis class in charge of Dr. H. P. Bennett meets Wednesday afternoons. Weekly clinics held at Lee Hall, Associated Charity rooms, Mondays from 3.30 to 6 P. M. Day camp planned.

MALDEN.—Tuberculosis Committee of Associated Charities: Dr. Godfrey Ryder, chairman; Mrs. Edith Macdonald, Sec'y. Tuberculosis class, 15 Ferry St., Dr. C. H. Staples, 48 Washington St., in charge. Dispensary and nurse. Tuberculosis exhibit held in 1906. Dr. M. E. Cummings, 322 Pleasant St., Y. M. C. A.

MARBLEHEAD.—Visiting Nurse Association: Mrs. H. J. Hall, Pleasant St., Sec'y.

MEDFORD.—District Nursing Association: Mrs. A. D. Saxe, Pres., 47 Central Ave.; Mrs. J. M. Hallowell, 48 Irving St., W. Medford, Sec'y. Miss C. Loveren, nurse. Headquarters Howard's Drug Store, 80 High St., Medford Sq. Woman's Club, Mrs. Liliias Folger, Pres.

MILTON.—District nurse.

NATICK.—Visiting Nurse Association.

NEW BEDFORD.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association: Dr. J. A. McAllister, Dr. G. T. Leary, G. A. Bonney. Portuguese League for Assistance to Consumptives, Dr. J. C. A. Pitta. Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Exhibit held. Dispensary. Instructive Visiting Nurse Association: Nurses:—Miss Grace Baker, Miss Nellie Cummings.

NEWTON.—Tuberculosis Committee: Dr. D. E. Baker, Newtonville; Dr. E. A. Andrews, Newton Centre; Dr. M. E. Gleason, Newton. District Nurse from Newton City Hospital. District Nursing Association: Mrs. John Carter, Pres.; Miss Lovett, Sec'y.; Headquarters Newton Hospital. Newton Federation Women's Clubs plan to establish Day Camp on Newton Hospital Grounds.

NEWTON CENTRE.—Woman's Club, Mrs. F. E. Anderson, Pres.

NORTH ADAMS.—Exhibit held.

NORTH EASTON.—Visiting Nurse—Miss Clarke.

NORTHAMPTON.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association: Dr. A. M. Belden, Pres.; Mrs. Abbie Huxley, Sec'y. Tuberculosis class meets in Carnegie Bldg, Friday evening at 7.30; Dr. Belden in charge. District Nurse. Exhibit held.

OXFORD.—Dr. Joslyn's work.

PEPPERELL.—Woman's Club—Pres., Mrs. Heald. District nurse for six months.

PITTSFIELD.—Anti-Tuberculosis Society: Dr. J. F. A. Adams, Pres.; Dr. Henry Colt, Vice Pres.; Dr. F. S. Coolidge, Treas.; Miss Julia W. Redfield, Sec'y. Private sanatorium for tuberculosis accommodates 8 to 10 patients (Mrs. Mary A. Sullivan).

QUINCY.—West Quincy has a visiting nurse—Miss Robinson. Rev. Mr. Atwood of Quincy plans a vacation camp for children.

RUTLAND.—State Sanatorium—Dispensary.

SALEM.—Tuberculosis Committee Associated Charities: Rev. Mr. Mason; Dr. W. G. Phippen, Sec'y. Tu-

berculosis class, Dr. Phippen in charge. Meetings of class at Out-Patient Department, Salem Hospital. Day Camp connected with Salem General Hospital, under auspices tuberculosis committee. Exhibit held February, 1908.

SHARON.—Sharon Sanatorium—Dr. W. A. Griffen.

SHIRLEY.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association: Mrs. Thomas L. Hazen, chairman.

SOMERVILLE.—Visiting Nurse Association, 76 Willow Ave.: Mrs. Beulah A. Hanscom, Pres.; Miss Julia R. Aldrich, Sec'y. Tuberculosis exhibit held under auspices Board of Health, May 8-11.

SOUTH BOSTON.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association: Dr. Edward A. Tracy, Pres.; Dr. Herbert J. Keenan, Sec'y. Tuberculosis exhibit held.

SPENCER.—Has a district nurse.

SPRINGFIELD.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association; Dr. H. C. Emerson, Pres.; Clinton E. Bell, Sec'y. Tuberculosis exhibit held. Tuberculosis class under direction of Dr. Benner and Dr. Butler. Day camp on Bay Road Extension in charge of Dr. R. S. Benner and Dr. J. I. Butler.

TAUNTON.—Tuberculosis Committee: Dr. S. D. Presbrey, chairman. Tuberculosis exhibit held.

TEWKSBURY.—Wards for consumptives in State Hospital. Dr. J. H. Nichols, Sup't. Accommodates about 200.

WALPOLE.—Visiting Nurse Association: Mrs. W. S. Nichols. Tuberculosis exhibit held under auspices Committee for Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, Mar. 27-30. Committee for Relief and Control of Tuberculosis; Eleanor Way-Allen, M.D., Secretary.

WALTHAM.—Anti-Tuberculosis Association: Mr. G. A. Field, Pres.; Dr. Fuller, Sec'y. District Nurse Association: Mrs. Frank Barnes, Pres.; Mrs. Alice W. Burnham, Sec'y.

WARE.—District Nurse Association: Mrs. J. H. G. Gilbert. Tuberculosis exhibit held Mar. 21-23, '08.

WATERTOWN.—Watertown District Nurse Association: Mrs. Alice G. Abbott, Pres.; Miss Maria Brigham, Sec'y.

WEBSTER.—Slater Mills employ a nurse for operatives.

WINCHESTER.—District Nurse Association: Mrs. E. C. Gilman, Sec'y. District nurse.

WOBURN.—District Nursing Association; Wm. F. Davis, Arlington Rd., Pres.; Miss Fielding, nurse, 18 Court St. Woburn Medical Association: Dr. Robt. Chalmers, Pres.; Dr. H. M. Stevens, Sec'y. Woburn Medical Society has opened day camp June 15. Dr. Kelleher in charge.

WORCESTER.—Tuberculosis Relief Association, Inc. Dr. A. C. Getchell, Pres.; Earle Brown, Sec'y and Treas. Tuberculosis nurse, Miss Margie Libby. Dispensary Out-Patient Dept., City Hospital and Memorial Hospital. Tuberculosis Exhibit held.

EXHIBIT.

THE Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis has in its possession an exhibit which has been shown in many cities in the State, and which can be obtained by any city or town desiring to make use of it, by applying to Mr. Walter E. Kruesi, Secretary of the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, 4 Joy Street.

The expense of obtaining, installing and showing this for a week amounts to about \$100.00, exclusive of rent and light during the exhibition.



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